NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1836. NO. 47.

(From the Southern Agriculturist.)

ON MANURES.

The Committee on Agricultural Subjects to the Society for the Advancement of Learning in South Carolina.

[Concluded.]

We need principally knowledge and population, and from any degree of increase of them, a proportional increase of wealth is the necessary consequence. With these, and the exertions we are capable of, we could defy the worst efforts of our enemies, and rise triumphant from the conflict. By industriously spreading knowledge among our planters and farmers, we shall so increase the fertility of our soil, that our citizens will cease to look westwardly for rich lands, and patriotism, aided by self-interest, will save the country.

The first stage towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object is the inquiry, 1st. Whether our soil needs, and is generally susceptible of the improvement possessed. 2d. Whether we really possess the materials to effect it; and 3d. Whether these materials are to be obtained generally, at such a moderate expense, as to warrant the undertaking.

To answer the first query, to the satisfaction of reasonable men, we must show—that it has been done on similar lands in other countries. This we shall endeavor to do very briefly. The very few scientific examinations and analysis of our various soils, leave us a narrow field for our research; but, by a comparison of the soils of this State with those in similar situations below the falls of the rivers in Virginia, Maryland, and other States where the soils have been analysed, we are warranted in asserting that they are similar, and in the two States named, such lands have been vastly improved by the means here proposed; for they were generally found deficient in calcareous earth, except in extensive beds of shells below the surface. Our worn-out fields may also be deficient in vegetable matter; but this is so easily supplied from the leaves of the forests, the inexhaustible beds of vegetable earth in our swamps, along the margin of all our water courses, from the spring branch to the largest river or bay. It may also be had in such abundance from every pond, and the steep sides and bottoms of every rising ground, that we may say that every man has at hand the means of supplying this deficiency. It is somewhat different, however, with the supplies of calcareous matter. But this is the object of the second query.

The immediate vicinity of the sea has the advantage, besides sea-cose and sedge, of fresh shells, which may either be pulverized by burning, or which would be far more beneficial, though, perhaps, more expensive, by being coarsely ground immediately before they are spread on the land and ploughed in. By the process of burning, all the animal matter of the shell and of the animal it contained, are lost, and the lime thus produced, is, perhaps, not so generally fit for all kinds of land as the other, unless it is exposed a long time to the air to regain the carbonic acid of which the fire has deprived it. Lime in a caustic state, however, is sometimes preferable to the carbonate; as when it is to be applied to land overburdened with coarse vegetable matter, as in the case with land uncleared or which has just been cleared. For all the other lands, the chief dependence is on the great deposites of fossil shells, which are visible on the surface, in some places, and in others on the banks of rivers, creeks, gullies, and such other places. Great strata of them are known to exist from the seabeard up to Orangeburg, or above, in the direction of Columbia. When we shall be fully impressed with the immense value of these deposites, and search for them, many localities of them will undoubtedly be found in favorable situations. Wherever they have been used in similar situations as the tract of country in contemplation, most of these beds of shells have been found inexhaustible. Parts of the upper country is abundantly supplied with calcareous matter in its marbles and lime stones. The materials are then to be had in abundance.

To answer the third query, we must inquire into what has been done in other countries or States, and what is usually the expense.

We have on this subject, the undoubted testimony of almost every European writer on agriculture. In those countries, carbonate of lime, in the form and by the name of marl, has been used to restore fertility to land from time immemorial. Lime, in a caustic state has also been much used for the same purpose, and when applied with judgment, the result has always been satisfactory. Sir H. Davy says, (p. 182,) in his Agricultural Chemistry: "The labor of improving the texture or the constitution of the soil, is repaid by a great permanent advantage, less manure is required, and its fertility insured; and capital laid out in this way, secures forever, the productiveness, and consequently the value of the land." Also, in another place, (p. 164): "The soils which contain the most alumina and carbonate of lime, are those which act with the greatest energy in preserving manures. Such soils merit the appellation which is commonly given to them of rich soils: for the vegetable nourishment is long preserved in them, unless taken up by the organs of the plants."—James Anderson, L. L. D. in his Essays relating to Agriculture, &c. says, (p. 169): "Lime is the most universal manure for unproductive land. Of all the manures that can be obtained for improving waste lands, nothing is equal to lime, or other calcareous matter." And in p. 198: "I scruple not again to repeat, for it cannot be too strongly inculcated, that lime, or other calcareous matter, applied in large quantities, must form the basis of all radical improvements of waste lands. Lime tends to sweeten the grasses, produced on every soil, to which it has been applied, so as to render them more palatable to all animals, it augments the quantum of the produce considerably; it thus renders the ground capable of sustaining a greater number of beasts. These, of course, produce more dung, and that dung if applied in conjunction with the lime, will produce greater and more lasting effects than it could have done without it. It would seem that heaven with a view to reward the industry of man, and set no limits to the melioration of the soil, had disposed this universal fertilizer over our globe, as to bring it within our reach, by the operations of human industry, almost every where. Whatever, therefore tends to facilitate the acquisition of this manure to any particular place; whether by means of roads, canals, or any other device, must be considered as amongst the most useful of human exertions."

The quotations from these two writers must suffice, although numerous others, both from Great Britain and the continent might be advantageously added, were it not for the fear of rendering this memoir much too voluminous. We cannot however, refrain noticing something of this kind of improvement, that has been lately, and is now going on in increasing progress in some of our sister States, principally in Virginia. The most interesting work lately published by Mr Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, entitled, "Essays on Calcareous Manures," second edition, together with, his most invaluable monthly periodical, the "Farmer's Register," (publications which ought to be in the hands of every planter or farmer that can read) have already produced in the short space of little more than two years, very great improvements in the State of Virginia. These works give such undoubted proofs of an increased zeal in the planters and farmers of that country, as redounds, not only to their honor, but also greatly to their profits. Wherever it is found practicable, the beds of fossil shells are sought for, and transported on the worn-out or even on fresh lands, at an expense which may appear great in this country, where we are unused to such exertions, but in reality small when compared to the great increase of the crops. By means of these calcareous materials, fields which formerly produced 8 or 10 bushels of corn to the acre, and other grains in the same proportion, produce now 30 or more and the land is thereby made fit for the production of wheat and clover, followed by another crop of corn or cotton. We cannot here enter into details, although they are most interesting; but we should not be doing justice to our subject and to our country, were we to neglect the mention of another very great advantage which is found to be derived from the same application of calcareous earths to the land, and that is, the health of the country has been considerably improved by it. The short time that this invaluable manure has been used in the low country in Virginia and Maryland, does not only afford the most positive evidence of the permanence of this last mentioned benefit, but, from analogy, we are warranted in our hopes of the most permanent advantages from it. The city of Mobile, from being some years ago, a very sickly place, is now, and has been for a few years, a most healthy one. This is chiefly to be

attributed to the paving of its streets with shells, and the filling up of the sunken and marshy places, and covering them with the same materials.

The use of lime in its caustic state for the purpose of disinfecting cemeteries, butcher-pens, &c. has been known from time immemorial; but that these great benefits could be extended over a large extent of country, seems a discovery that has been reserved for our own times. It is found that the carbonate of lime possesses this disinfecting power in at least as high a degree, and is preferable to the caustic lime, except when it is desirable to consume the noxious, putrescent matter. The greater cheapness of the carbonate may render it useful with that view alone; and may be used to cover battlefields, which besides the butcheries they have witnessed, frequently produce diseases in the country around. It is somewhat singular, that this most interesting fact was discovered in Europe, about the same time, that it was announced here, by Mr. Edmund Ruffin, as we find at the very moment we are writing this, in his Farmer's Register for November.

An obvious question here intrudes itself. Can this be true? Has lime either caustic, or as a carbonate the wonderful effect of destroying the effluvia of putrefying vegetable or animal matters, which are considered as the greatest cause of bilious diseases; we then ask emphatically: is it true that lime is used effectually, in preventing the bad smells arising from offensive places, from the receptacles of filth — has it not for centuries been the practice of throwing lime over the corpses that were buried in churches to prevent infection? Can we doubt the fact related by Mr Ruffin, in his "Essay on Calcareous Manures," of an experiment which he has made, of covering the carcass of a cow, which had died in hot weather, with calcareous earth or fossil shells, by which all offensive smell was prevented, and all the gases produced by the putrefaction of the carcass, were evidently absorbed by the carbonate? Can we doubt the experience of ages on a point connected with this subject? If all this be true, it must necessarily follow, that the same means used on an extended scale must produce a commensurate effect. Now that we have a clew to guide us in our reasoning, may we not fairly attribute the well known healthiness of the town of St. Augustine to the same cause. A considerable part of its vicinity is covered with shells, and its streets are paved with the same materials.

Persons who have not extended their views on this subject, far and near, can scarcely have an idea of the vast and multifarious advantages, that can be derived from a plentiful use of calcareous matters in agriculture. It is well known that many valuable plants grow thriftily, only on soils either naturally calcareous or artificially made so. Among them we shall only notice such plants as bear papilionaceous flowers. Of this class are lucerne, clover, &c. It is frequently asked why these two most valuable plants will not thrive in this State The fault has been sometimes attributed to the great heat of our summers, to the long droughts which frequently occur here, when these plants are parched and killed. It is most probable that the true answer would be, that our soil is too deficient in calcareous matter. The temperature of the State of Virginia, at an equal distance from the sea, differs very little from that of our State; and clover grows well there in suitable soils. It is, moreover, most positively ascertained, that calcareous lands are much less affected by droughts, or by too much rain than others. It seems, then, most probable, that we have it in our power to cultivate here these two grasses, and have our clover fields as well as our neighbors; from which they derive almost incredible benefits. By means of clover, they are most undoubtedly enabled to enrich their lands, to any extent they please, according to their own industry and intelligence. After clover, cotton, corn, or any other grain grows admirably well. Those advantages are truly incalculable, and they are, at least to a certain, if not, to the fullest extent, most unquestionably within our reach. We need but will it, and put our shoulder to the wheel, and we are in the enjoyment of them. It is certainly with exceeding regret that we feel ourselves compelled to exhibit the state of our agriculture in such an unfavorable light; but the truth must be told. We are most fortunately, at present, in a state of peace, and therefore, of prosperity; but we act as if this state of things could not possibly ever be changed. With an abundance of fertile soil, we are dependent on others for our bread and meat, as also for our riding and carriage horses and working mules. If our ports were now to be blockaded by an enemy, we should be in a sad predicament, without either bread or meat in the State sufficient for its own support. It is true that our neighbors would furnish us with these articles of first necessity; but it could only be at such prices as would make both the rich and the poor suffer. This should not be.

Respectfully submitted by

H. HERBEMONT,

Ch'n of the Committee on Agriculture.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE, &c.

An article has appeared in the Edinburgh Review for October and Jauuary, 1835-6, which contains many important details, relative to the progress of improvement in agriculture, together with information relative to the increase of manufactures, commerce, population, &c. &c., in Great Britain since 1760. This is interesting and contains a mass of information, which must make it very valuable to our trans-Atlantic brethren; and we would with pleasure publish it entire, were we not precluded by its great length, and the want of applicability of a large part of it to the circumstances of this country. We will however give abridged statements of some of the most important facts, and copy some of its notices of agricultural improvements, which we think may be useful to American agriculturists.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Taking the population of England and Wales in 1755 at 6,259,707 (the mean between that of 1750 and 1760,) and adding to it the then population of Scotland, we get 7,525,180 for the population of Great Britain in 1765. But the population in 1831 was 16,539,318, showing that in the interval there had been added to it the prodigious number of 9,014,139 individuals, or that it had increased in the ratio of nearly 220 per cent! An increase of this sort is unparalleled in any other European country, and is to be matched only by the increase that has taken place in the United States.

Now, if we affirm that the improvements that have been made in the agriculture of Great Britain since 1755 have sufficed to provide an ample supply of food for this additional nine millions of inhabitants; and if we suppose, which is certainly a moderate estimate, that they consume one with another, to the value of L.8 a year of raw produce, it will follow that the progress made in agriculture, since the middle of last century has added the enormous sum of £72,000,000 a year or more than twice the total value of the cotton manufacture, and nearly three times the interest of the national debt, to the free disposable income of the country. It will not be difficult to show that such is undoubtedly the fact.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF FOOD.

Great as has been the change in the quality of food made use of in England during the last thirty or forty years, it is inconsiderable compared with the change that has taken place, during the same period in Scotland. At the end of the American war, no wheaten bread was to be seen in the farm-houses, country villages, and minor towns of Scotland, and but little even in the largest towns. Oat cakes and barley bannocks were then universally made use of, but at present, the case is widely differeut. The upper, and also the middle and lower classes in towns and villages use only wheaten bread; and even in farm-houses, it is very extensively consumed. It is stated in the first of the works mentioned at the head of this article, that a field of eight acres sown with wheat, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, in 1727, was reckoned so great a curiosity, thet it excited the attention of the whole neighborhood, and that numbers of persons came from a great distance to see it! Even so late as the American War, the wheat raised in the Lothians and Berwickshire did not amount to a third part of what is now grown in them; and we shall certainly be within the mark, if we affirm that the wheat cnlture has increased in Scotland, generally, in a *tenfold* proportion since 1780.

But the change that has taken place during the last half century, in the consumption of butchers' meat, is still more extraordinary than that which has taken place in the consumption of corn. The quantity made use of has been wonderfully increased, and its quality signally improved. From 1740 to about 1750, the population of the metropolis fluctuated very little; amounting, during the whole of that period, to about 670,000, or 675,000. Now, during the ten years ending 1750, there were, an average, abeut 74,000 head of cattle, and 570,000 head of sheep sold annually in Smithfield market. In 1836, the population had increased to 1,472,000, or in the ratio of about 218 per cent; and at an average of the three years ending with 1831, 156,000 head of cattle, and 1,238,000 head of sheep, were annually sold in Smithfield; being an increase of 212 per cent on the cattle, and of 217 per cent on the sheep, as compared with the numbers sold in 1740-50 It consequently appears that the *number* of cattle and sheep consumed in London has increased, since 1740, about in the same proportion as the population. The weight of the animals has, however, a good deal more than doubled in the interval. In the earlier part of last century, the gross weight of the cattle sold at Smithfield did not, at an average, exceed 370 lbs., and that of the sheep did not exceed 28 lbs.; whereas, at present, the average weight of the cattle is estimated at about 800 lbs., and that of the sheep at 80 lbs. Hence, on the most moderate computa-

tion, it may be affirmed that the consumption of butchers' meat in the metropolis, as compared with the population, is twice as great at this moment as in 1740 or 1750.

In most other parts of the country, the increase in the consumption of butchers' meat has been even greater. In thinly peopled agricultural districts very little is consumed, but in manufacturing and commercial towns it is quite the reverse; and their vast increase during the last half century more than justifies the inference, that there has been, at least, a corresponding increase in the consumption of butchers' meat.

In this respect, too, the change in Scotland has been quite as great as that with respect to bread. So late as 1763, the slaughter of bullocks for the supply of public markets was a thing wholly unknown even in Glasgow, though the city had then a population of nearly 30,000!* Previously to 1775, or perhaps later, it was customary in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the principal Scotch towns, for families to purchase in November, what would now be reckoned a small, miserable, half-fed cow or ox, the salted carcass of which was the only butchers' meat they tasted through the year. In the smaller towns and country districts, this practice prevailed till the present century, but it is now almost every where abandoned. The consumption of butchers' meat in Glasgow, as compared with the population, does not at present differ materially from that of the metropolis. We do not, indeed, believe that the command of the people of any country over food and all sorts of conveniences, ever increased, in any equal period, half so rapidly, as that of the people of Scotland has done since 1770.

A portion of the increased supply of butchers' meat has been derived from Ireland; but being mostly thrown on a single market, that of Liverpool, this portion appears much larger that it really is. If we estimate the imports of butchers' meat into Great Britain from Ireland, at a tenth part of the increased quantity produced in this country since 1760, we shall not be within but decidedly beyond the mark.

It results from the previous statements,—1st, That the population of Great Britain has been considerably more than doubled — that the prodigious number of nine millions of individuals have been added to it in the interval between 1755, or 1760 and 1831. 2d, That the supplies of corn, and other raw produce obtained from Ireland, are quite insufficient to provide for the increased number of horses kept in the country at present, over and above those that were kept in 1760. 3d, That the population is now, and has been for some years past, incomparably better fed, consuming a much greater quantity of wheaten bread and of butchers' meat, in proportion to its amount, than in 1760, or at any other period of our history. And 4th, That the ports have been shut during the last four years: and that, consequently, the vast additions made to the population, and the signally improved mode of living, have both been provided for by the extension and improvement of British agriculture. There is not one of these propositions liable to either cavil or dispute — they are all bottomed upon unquestionable evidence. And having established them, we shall now briefly inquire into the nature and influence of the more prominent of those agricultural improvements, the result of which is, in the aggregate, so astonishingly great.

[To be continued.]

*Cleland's Statistical Account of Glasgow. 2d edit. p. 192.

France is considered a silk growing country, yet she does not grow sufficient for her own manufactures, and it is said, annually imports raw Silk to the amount of $6,000,000

England, owing to the humidity of her climate, cannot raise the worms to advantage, and for her numerous manufacturers is obliged annually to import the raw material from other countries to the amount of $17,000,000. It is stated that we import annually of Raw Silk to the amount of about $10,000,000 and of the manufactured over sixteen millions.

Unless the United States push the culture of the Mulberry and raising of Cocoons, beyond any thing now in operation, many long years must intervene, before we can supply the demand of our own markets. Inhabiting as we do one of the best climates in the world for manufacturing silk of the best quality, instead of paying ten millions of dollars annually to other nations for the raw material, we ought to export two or three times that amount.

It is said our imports of Silk stuffs exceed our export of Bread stuffs — why is this? Only because we do not duly appreciate and improve the means we have. Let our intelligent Farmers be convinced that the silk business is profitable, and then we can hope that every exertion will be made to extend the cultivation of the mulberry and raising of Cocoons.

It is a matter of regret, that any one should view the subject as a wild project, and say, that although it may be a good business for a few years, if found lucrative, every body will engage in it, and glut and ruin the market. We wish the subject could be so presented to our fellow citizens, as to impress them with the importance of examining the subject, on the broad scale of greater national importance than any agricultural subject ever yet pursued.

But if doubts and fears shall remain, we only ask them to commence the culture of the mulberry on a limited scale for a few years, not to interfere with any other agricultural pursuit. Let the experiment be made upon some of our almost barren and useless portions of poor, dry, stony and gravelly soil.

It may be asked, if the silk business can be made more profitable than any crop, why not take the best and richest land? a fair question indeed, but such land is not best for the Chinese mulberry, and it would be desirable to have every patch of poor, waste, dry land devoted to some useful purpose.—*Northampton Cour.*

The last Albany Cultivator, says — "Mr Asa Carter, of Champion, Jefferson Co. has shown us a specimen of silk manufactured by his daughter, who never saw a silk worm, nor a silk reel until last summer. This is pretty good evidence that there is no great art or mystery in managing silk worms."

The Hartford Silk Factory flourishes. There are about 100 looms, 60 of which are occupied by pretty Yankee girls. The labor is light, the profits of the company great, and the fair hand maiden cheerful and contented. Success to the American silk manufactories.— *Conn. Aurora.*

Chickopee and Cabotville, manufacturing villages, are among the most substantial growing communities in Massachusetts. The population of Chickopee Factory village by a recent census, is 1600, and Cabotville 1500, rather more than we stated last week. They are both situated on Chickopee River and constitute a part of the territorial limits of Springfield. Three years since there were but about ten families in Cabotville, but since that time, the water power has been improved, factories erected and a beautiful village rised into existence. It is the legitimate fruits of city capital, expended in improving the water power of the country. At Chickopee, there are four Cotton Mills, containing 20,000 spindles, a furnace, paper mill, machine shop, bleachery and six stores. At Cabotville, there are two Cotton Mills in operation, with 11,000 spindles, two more building, and water power for eight more mills. Four machine shops, one sword factory, two saw mills, and a grist mill and eight stores. Two millions of brick are made there annually, and steamboats on the Connecticet River, come within a few rods of the factories.—These two villages seem to be the legitimate children of the town of Springfield, yet the good people in Spring-street seem to exert every nerve to alienate the sympathies of Chickopee and Cabotville.— *Northampton Cour.*

President Dwight mentions that when he lived on Greenfield Hill, he often noticed that delicate plants which were protected by a fence from the north wind, were cut off by spring frosts, while those which were more exposed were uninjured. It was observed after the frost last week, that some plants which were open to the north were saved, though the mercury was at 26 above zero.

His explanations was that the north wind drives the moisture from the plant and thus prevents it from being frozen upon it — so it would seem that in the case of what are called black as well as white frosts, it is not the juice of the plant which is frozen, but the external moisture.

Perhaps if observers compared notes on this subject something more might be known. It is desirable to get all information on a point so interesting to cultivators of gardens and orchards — for fruit is affected in a similar way.— *Springfield Rep.*

A new method of manufacturing flutes has been invented by a Mr Catlin. Those made of wood are liable to be split. Mr Catlin avoids this defect by the following expedient: He wraps muslin and silk, coated with varnish, so tight as to become solid as wood, around an instrument of suitable size for the bore. This being withdrawn leaves the internal hollow perfectly smooth and polished. Clarionets and other instruments may be manufactured in the same way. The tone of the instrument is said to be excellent.— *Old Colony Whig.*

Barley.— A subscriber informs us that from a suggestion made in this paper, that he was induced to wash his barley in lime water and roll it in plaster before sowing. His expectations was realized, his crop being larger than usual, and more free from smut than any he had ever seen before. — *Gen. Far.*

Hon. Daniel Webster has purchased 5000 mulberry trees, for his farm in Marshfield.

LIME FOR MANURE.

The following is extracted from a Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec Agricultural Society.

To render our farms highly productive, we must cease to look to barn-yards for the only means of enriching them. The application of alkalies—turning in green crops, and collecting composts, must be resorted to. The recent discovery of lime, in different sections of the country, promises well for agriculture, as it is almost indispensable in raising certain crops, and valuable in any. There has been but little experience in this country in the application of lime in husbandry. In other countries it is used as a manure, both in its caustic or hot state, and in a mild state. When a sward or other substance is to be decomposed, it is applied in its caustic state. When this is not the object, it may be used in either state. If used upon plants, it must be in a mild state. It has been doubted whether lime operates as a stimulus, alterative, or food for the plant, but we think that it acts as a neutralizer of all acids, and as an alterative. Heavy liming has been tried on cold clay soils, and peats, with perfect success. In some cases 240 bushels to the acre have been used. It will be seen that this will not answer for us, unless situated in a lime district, where the refuse of the kilns can be obtained at low rates. But at the present prices every farmer should use it or a substitute; ashes as a top dressing on all his lands that do not contain calcareous matter. The sward of rich places by the road side thrown up, and lime mixed in, makes an excellent dressing for a wheat crop; if caustic when put in the stack, it will soon be mild and fit to apply to young plants. Lime is used with most beneficial effects on land abounding in copperas rock, and when applied it renders it the most productive and desirable soil. Our remarks have been confined to what is called the carbonate of lime, but when quick lime is mixed with sulphuric acid, even where the base was before, iron, it partakes of the nature of plaster of paris Plaster is sulphuric acid with lime. Copperas is sulphuric acid with iron. Plaster, which belongs to the family of lime, is a very good and cheap dressing for most land, and is indispensable to a crop of clover, which when analyzed is found to be composed in part of plaster; but we believe a cheaper and better manure may be formed of lime mixed with other substances, and we would recommend the use of it on all unproductive land as an alterative; on all wheat land as the food of wheat; for unless it is contained in the soil, or is supplied, no wheat can be raised. We have so much and so good evidence of the beneficial effects of lime in husbandry, that we hope every farmer will avail himself of the present low price of it to try experiments for himself. It is used with the best effects in England, Scotland, and in some parts of the United States. In Pennsylvania, they give eighteen cents per bushel for an inferior kind of lime, and find it profitable manure.

Lime has been used by some of our farmers in raising potatoes. They find it beneficial, not only to the potato crop, but to the succeeding crops. Its effects are visible for several years. The manner of applying it is, to put a spoonful in a hill after the potatoes are dropped and cover the lime and potatoes together. Not only is the quantity of the crop increased, but the quality is improved by it.

Potatoes have become, to a considerable extent an article of export, and may be reckoned one of the most profitable crops on farms situated near navigable waters. The South will always depend on us for a supply, if we send them a good article. Should the state do any thing to facilitate transportation by canals or rail-roads, a general benefit will be felt among the farmers from the sale of this article.

They may be raised at a very cheap rate on stubble land. A little lime to assist in decomposing the stubble, is all the manure that is necessary to ensure a good crop, and, by planting in straight drills, most of the labor may be performed by a horse. Land may be well prepared in this manner for a second crop of wheat. The lime applied to the potatoes is sufficient for the wheat, without another application.

CHOOSING SHEEP FOR BREEDING,

One of the two species of sheep, the long and the short wooled, having been chosen as most appropriate to the situation, and wool being made an object, it is most advantageous to select such flocks as are pure as possible of the species to which they belong, and not a mixture of the short and long wooled breeds, which must generally produce an inferior fleece, disadvantageous to the manufacturer. Length of staple in the long, and fineness, elasticity and closeness in the short wooled fleece, will be the best guides in this case.

Whether the wool be long or short, the carcass of the animal ought to be amply and regularly covered; it is a great defect when the belly is bare, and still greater when the wool is thin and open along the ridge of the back, admitting rain and moisture to a most susceptible part, indeed, to descend upon all parts of the body.

It is a piece of good old advice, to buy your RAMS a little before shearing time, if possible; and a very necessary modern addition to take the opportunity of purchasing at the farmer's house, while you see the animal in PURIS NATURALIBUS, and before he has been decked out and trimmed for show by the sheep barber. A thick fleece, covering all parts with as much equality as possible, containing plenty of YOLK, or retained or inspissated perspiration, is the object. If ewes, equally well bred, can be procured, the shepherd anticipates and reaps an immediate benefit; if not, he must patiently await improvement of his wool, through the medium of the superior blood of his rams.

At shearing time, examine the bottoms of the fleece, or the lower extremity of the filaments of wool; if it be stitchy-haired, of mixed quality, or if the sheep have a coarse breech, or be not well covered, it must be rejected, as improper for a breeding stock, where it would perpetuate its defects. The quantity of yolk or grease is a good proof of the thickness of the fleece, since, by the closeness and thickness of the wool, the grease or perspirable matter of the animal is retained; hence fine, closed, curled wool has ever the greatest quantity of yolk.—*Bath Memoirs.*

Agriculture aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

SALT WATER FISH

MAY BE INTRODUCED INTO OUR FRESH-WATER LAKES AND PONDS.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, in a long letter to the Rev. Charles White of Owego, dated last January, on the great natural advantages of the State, and more particularly the improvements in Owego and vicinity, closes with the following important suggestions:

I will not close this letter without suggesting an improvement in the Northern and Western Counties of this State.—Having in the course of my present Lecturing Tour, often regaled myself with the fish of your numerous Lakes, some of which are of the very finest flavor, as Epicurus or any of his deciples would decide, were they alive, and here, to feast upon them; the question has struck me, whether their variety might not be greatly improved by adding to them, some at least of the various tribes of the salt-water fish; such, for example, as the streaked bass; the sea bass, alias blue-fish; the black fish, alias tautauge; and a number of others both for the pot and pan. A few years since, a gentleman in England, tried the experiment in his fresh water pond upon upwards of a dozen different kinds, and succeeded far beyond his expectations; for as to several kinds he found their flavor much improved. About the same time the Legislature of Rhode Island authorized by law, the Agricultural Society of that State to try the experiment, by leasing fresh water ponds for the purpose. The result of that experiment, if made, I have not learned; but assuming that of the English Agriculturist as data and it may perhaps be rationally inferred that in the Owasco, the Cayuga, the Seneca, and, in short, in any, or in all, of your Lakes, the Ocean fish of every description might propagate and flourish, if not improve; and if so, the benefit would be incalculable. Are there not among you men of sufficient wealth and public spirit to make the trial, without calling for legislative aid? I think I have in my mind's eye several, in different directions, from the Lakes of Cooperstown and Cazenovia, to those of Geneva and Canandaigua, who would take pleasure in making this experiment for the good of their country alone. For an obvious reason, the smaller Lakes, and the Ponds, which have no immediate connexion with the Ocean, are the appropriate deposites for this purpose; and in these, I am satisfied, the experiment will more or less succeed, if it be fairly tried. In fact, of the present different species of Lake fish; leaving out of sight the question whether the Lake once formed a part of the Ocean — we cannot say how many of them may have been brought from that source. Many a bird has let fall from his grasp a salt-water fish into a fresh water lake or pond. I have seen both the sea gull and cormorant do this.

De Witt Clinton, who was a great naturalist, supposed the white-fish, which you have frequently on your tables, to be neither more nor less than the shad of the Ocean, transported by some unknown conveyance, to the Lakes in which they have become naturalized. I think it a probable as it is a plausible conjecture. For if a man can roam from clime to clime, from pole to pole, and with the risk of a fit of sickness more or less severe, become acclimated, and live and thrive in climes far different as well as distant from his native one—why may not fish and other animals

do the same? Many of them we know do, as the horses of Arabia the horned cattle of Egypt; the sheep of Africa, &c. I have no doubt we have among us the descendants of some of Job's studs, flocks and herds. There is at least one spring, or pond, in this State, where the pot fish from the East Indies, which are so fashionable among us, are propagated, and are as much at home, as they would be in the tanks or streams in the vicinity of the Ganges.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

ENGLISH CULTIVATION.

I had heard and read much, before I went to England of the beauty of its scenery the perfection of its roads, and of the high state of cultivation which prevails through the country. But when I came to see those things with my own eyes, I found that my previous conceptions were extremely inadequate. I cannot do justice at all, to any of those objects which interested and delighted me so much the moment I saw them.—But imagine yourself safely landed as I was, at Liverpool in the month of April. You recollect that in New England, and even much farther south, winter still lingers — that the fields are brown, the trees leafless, and the roads bad. Not so in England.—You take the coach for London. As you go out of town you are very much surprised to see a deep June vegetation, especially when you recollect that you are in the fifty-fourth degree of north latitude, and you ascribe it to some peculiar advantage of soil, or early exposure. But as you are borne rapidly along, you find other fields still more verdant. The scene opens wider. Field beyond field, and lawn beyond lawn, rises in endless perspective. The farms are regularly laid out in squares and parallelograms, of from two to forty acres; and in general are laid down as smooth and level as the roller can make them. Here is a luxuriant wheat field, and there a meadow, and next a rich pasture, and there busy preparation for putting in potatoes or turnips; and there barley or oats just shooting up from the dark and rich soil. But scarcely a rod of fence such as we meet with every where in the United States of America, do you see in your two hundred miles ride from Liverpool to London. All is hawthorn; and these hedges, which are for the most part kept neatly trimmed about the garden and farm houses, and by the road side, add more to the beauty of the country than any description had pictured upon my mind. The common method of making the hedge is this; first the ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot above the level of the fields which are to be fenced in; when the young thorn is to be planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or eighteen inches apart. The growth is not very rapid; but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animals would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, deeply verdant, and beautifully serrated.—In the month of May these hedges are clothed with a white fragrant blossom, very much resembling that of the thorn of our own country; and it is then that the honey suckle and other wild flowers enfold their bright hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the oak, the elm, and the horse chesnut, are planted, sometimes in rows, near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves in grandeur by itself over the humbler, but not less charming growth below. Single trees very large are sprinkled here and there in every direction, and, every now and then you catch a glimpse in the distance, of a grove or circular clump, which add not a little to the beauty of the landscape.

Let me not be understood as intending to confine my remarks to the country between Liverpool and London, as if they were richer or more highly cultivated than other parts through which I afterwards travelled, for, in truth it is less so. With the exception of the downs, and here and there a heath, what I saw of the English scenery, taken altogether, very much surpasses my expectations — not in boldness, not in grandeur — but in richness and beauty. It seemed to me as I passed rapidly along, from town to town, and from city to city, more like one interminable series of gardens and pleasure grounds, than any thing else to which I could compare it. In addition to what I have already mentioned, the turretted castles and halls of the nobility and gentry; their immense parks and princely domains, sometimes embracing several miles square of fine territory, and enclosing gardens, lawns, and forests, adorned with avenues, and fishponds, and streams. All these and many other features of the island, serve to increase your admiration of what nature and taste have done for our father land.—*Dr. Humphrey's Tour.*

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

But however well adapted the soil and climate may be to the cultivation of any particular kind of vegetable, the former soon ceases to be productive if constantly appropriated to the culture of plants of the same or analogous species. In order that land may be cultivated successfully, various kinds of vegetables must be raised upon it in succession, and the rotation must be conducted with intelligence, that none unsuited either to the soil or climate may be introduced. It is the art of varying the crops upon the same soil, of causing different vegetables to succeed one another, and of understanding the effect of such upon the soil, that can alone establish that good order of succession which constitutes cropping.

A good system of cropping is, in my opinion, the best guarantee of success that the farmer can have; without this, all is vague, uncertain and hazardous. In order to establish this good system of cropping, a degree of knowledge is necessary, which unhappily is wanting to the greater part of our practical farmers. I shall here state certain facts and principles which may serve as guides in this important branch of agriculture.

Principle 1. All plants exhaust the soil.

Principle 2. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally.

Principle 3. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust a soil in the same manner.

Principle 4. All plants do not restore to the soil either the same quantity or the same quality of manure.

Principle 5. All plants do not foul the soil equally.

From the principles which I have just established, we may draw the following conclusions:

1st. That however well prepared a soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted.

2d. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth.

3d. The cultivation of spindle roots ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.

4th. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to the cultivation of the same or of analogous kinds of vegetables, in the same soil.

5th. It is very unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them to be raised in succession.

6th. Those plants that derive their principal support from the soil, should not be sown, excepting when the soil is sufficiently provided with manure.

7th. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants that restore most to the soil, must be resorted to.

These principles are confirmed by experience; they form the basis of a system of agriculture rich in its products, but more rich in its economy, by the diminution of the usual quantity of labor and manure. All cultivators ought to be governed by them, but their application must be modified by the nature of soils, and climates, and the particular wants of each locality.—*Chaptal's Chemistry.*

Lunar Influences.— A writer in the *New York Farmer* has the following remarks on the subject of the influence of the moon upon the weather.

In the course of my observation, I could not but refer at times to the remark of the Indians, the ancient inhabitants of the country of my youth, of which there were a number of them living, and that was, that after the changes of the moon, if the corners pointed up in the form of a dish, it would be dry weather that moon, but if one down and the other up, it would be rainy or wet. Although astronomical knowledge taught me that this was without foundation, still from repeated remarks, I was finally compelled to admit that there was some truth in the observation; and in process of time, was led to form the following conclusion: that is, when the moon changes in high north latitude, it is generally cold and dry; but if in extreme south latitude, warm and wet, and apt to be stormy. It may be remarked, that when the moon changes in high north latitude, it makes the figure of the corners pointing up, and in extreme south the other figure, which verifies, in a measure the truth of the old Indian's remark. Hence, although admitting that the sun and moon are the principal agents in governing the weather there seems to be other causes which at times vary their influence, so that it is still an uncertainty; but I have very rarely known it to fail that the moon in extreme south latitude, denotes warm and stormy weather, and in high north latitude, cold and dry; and if we have ever so great prospect of storms in the latter, they are apt to be of short duration. As my limits will not allow me to go farther into detail, it may suffice to remark, that if our almanack makers would give us the latitude of the moon at the full, change, and quarters, with the course she is going, whether north or south, we might foretell the weather for ourselves, or they might give it by their own judgment from the moon's latitude in probability.

A skilful agriculturist will constitute one of the mightiest bulwarks of which civil liberty can boast.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

ROOTS FOR CATTLE.—It is impossible to manage a farm to advantage, or raise stock to profit without feeding cattle with roots; and among the best of roots for that purpose is the ruta baga, or Swedish turnip. We believe that the person most instrumental in introducing the culture of that excellent root into the U. S. was the late William Cobbett. The following directions for raising that root are extracted from a treatise written by that famous agriculturist; and perhaps are as plain and correct as can be prescribod.

Mode of saving and preserving the seed.— The ruta baga is apt to degenerate if the seed is not sowed with care. In England we select the fairest roots and the best form for seed, rejecting all such as are of a whitish color or greenish towards the neck, preferring such as are of a *reddish cast*. These when selected should be carefully preserved over the winter, and set in the month of March or April, in a rich soil, remote from any roots of the turnip or cabbage kind, to preserve the seed pure and unmixed. Two or three roots if they do well, will yield seed sufficient for an acre of land. Let the seed remain in the pods until the time of sowing.

Time of sowing.—The time of sowing may be from the 25th of June to the 16th of July, as circumstances may be.

Quality and preparation of the Land.— As a fine, rich garden mould of great depth, and having a porous substratum is best for every thing that vegetates except plants that live best in water, so it is best with ruta baga. I know of no soil in the United States, upon which this root may not be cultivated with the greatest facility, excepting a *pure sand* and a *stiff clay*, which are very rare in this country.

Manner of sowing.— My ploughman puts the ground up in little ridges, having two furrows on each side of the ridge, so that each ridge consists of four furrows, and the tops of the ridges were about four feet from each other; and as the ploughing was performed to a great depth, there was of course a very deep gutter between every two ridges.

I took care to have the manure placed so as to be under the middle of each ridge, that is to say, just beneath where my seed was to come, which was sown principally in this manner:— A man went along by the sides of each ridge, and put down two or three seeds in places ten or twelve inches distance from each other, just drawing a little earth over and pressing it lightly upon the seed, in order to make it vegetate quickly, before the earth became too dry. In this method four pounds of seed sowed seven acres. Two men sowed the whole seven acres in two days.

After culture.— When the plants were fairly up, we went with a small hoe, and took out all but one in each ten or twelve inches, and thus left them to stand single. We next went with a hoe, and hoed the tops of the ridges about six inches wide on each side of the rows of plants, and then horse hoed between the rows, with a common horse plough, after the manner of tilling Indian corn, or potatoes, by first turning the earth from the plants, and next towards the plants at the second hoeing. There is no ground lost in these wide intervals, for the lateral roots of the large turnip, as well as the ruta baga will extend six feet from the ball of the plant; and my crop of thirtythree tons, or thirteen hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, taking the whole field together, had the same intervals; and less than this, as was practised by my neighbors, always diminished the crop. Wide as the intervals were, the leaves of some of the plants would nearly meet across the rows, and I have had them frequently meet in England.

THE POTATO SQUASH.— We have received some *Squash Seeds*, together with the following note.

MR. FESSENDEN,

Sir — I send you for distribution, though perhaps, rather late a few squash seeds, which I obtained in Illinois last season. They are known there by the name of the "Potato Squash," resembling very much the sweet potato, being very dry and sweet to the taste. If they can be raised here as well as there, they will surpass all others. I ate of them mashed as we mash our common potato, and their flavor was exceedingly fine. They grow about the size of the common short necked squash, and weigh about six pounds; their color nearly white.

Respectfully, JACOB N. BANG.

We are much obliged to the donor of the above mentioned seeds, and will distribute them among careful cultivators, in small parcels, for the benefit of the commonweal.

Premiums offered by our Agricultural Society. Silk and Mulberry.— On the greatest number of acres set with White Mulberry Trees, regard being had to the average size, age, and height of the trees, the inferiority of the soil and cash value of the same, before the first day of October, 1836, $15, 10, 5. On the greatest number of Chinese Mulberry, (Morus Multicaulis) which shall be raised from cuttings, layers, or seed, before the first day of October, 1836, 15, 10, 5. On the most extensive and best arranged orchard, of White Mulberry, for gathering and feeding Silk worms, the greatest number of worms fed thereon, and cocoons produced therefrom, the present year, 10, 7, 5. On the greatest quantity of Raw Silk made in 1836, 5, 4. On the greatest quantity of manufactured silk, made in 1836, 5, 4. On the greatest quanity of cocoons, by weight and measure, raised in 1836, 3, 2.

ON CROPS. *To be awarded next March.*—On the greatest quantity and weight and value of good clean Winter Wheat, from an acre of land, meaning the net value of the crop, after deducting every expense of cultivation, labor, manure, seed, and interest of the value of the land, estimating good clean wheat at 1. 50 per bushel, 6, 5, 4. On the greatest quantity and weight and value of good clean Spring Wheat, from an acre of old land, deducting all expenses, estimating good spring spring wheat at 1.25 per bushel, 5, 4, 3. On the greatest quantity and weight and value of good Indian Corn, from an acre of old land, deducting all expenses, and estimating corn at 75 cts. per bushel, 7, 6, 5. On the greatest quantity and value of good Potatoes, for the table, from one fourth of an acre, deducting all expenses, estimating good potatoes at 35 cts. per bushel, 5. On the greatest quantity of good Wheat, raised on a farm within the limits of the society, in the year, 1836, being not less than 200 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of good Rye, being not less than 500 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, being not less than 500 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity, of Oats, being not less than 300 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of Beans, being not less than 100 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of Peas, being not less than 100 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of Clover seed, being not less than 25 bushels, 10. On the greatest quantity of Land reclaimed, and crops therefrom, accompanied with a written description of the management, condition, and worth of the land before and since reclaimed, 10.— *Northampton Cour.*

The Morus Multicaulis, (Chinese Mulberry) as sold in this town, is $5 00 a paper. A paper contains seed enough for about two thousand plants, but it is hardly probable they will all vegetate. But supposing only half do, at a year's growth they are worth 25 cents each, and can be sold readily for that money. This, it will be seen, gives $250 for what cost $5 00. A letter to Dr. Stebbins from a gentleman in this state, says —"I have now from a paper of seed sold by you two years since, 350 thrifty trees, and have put out from the same, 1200 cuttings. I have sold about $50 worth of cuttings, all from the seed of one paper." This paper cost at that time but fifty cents! Is not this conclusive demonstration?— *Ib.*

FARMERS OF VERMONT.— Some of the best and most productive farms in the country may be found in the valley of the Connecticut. Their produce in the market always commands a high price. The amount of butter, beef, and pork, sold since the first of October last, by farmers of the single town of Barnet, Caledonia county, Vt. brought the snug sum of $26,340 88. During the four months mentioned, they sold 349 head of beef cattle for $5,745; 68,147 lbs of butter for $12,876-12, and 123,525 lbs. of pork for $7,719. One farmer sold three thousand pounds of butter and the same of pork;— 1,600 lbs. of butter sold at an average of 20 cts per pound. The butter that was sold in Barnet in the month of October, averaged about a shilling per pound, while that carried to the Boston market, brought, during the same time from 22 to 26 cents—which one would think ought to pay handsomely for the cost of transportation. Another of the Barnet farmers sold 836 lbs. of butter, amounting to over two hundred and fiftysix dollars. Truly the Barnet Farmers have been living in fine clover during the past season. Several of them carried off premiums offered for the best butter by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at their last exhibition — and one of them, the first premium of fifty dollars. We gathered these facts from a statement in the last number of the Vermont Farmer.—*Eagle.*

REMEDY FOR THE LOCK JAW.— We are informed by a friend, that a sure preventative against this terrible disease is to take some soft soap, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistency of buckwheat batter; keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient finds relief. Our friend stated to us that implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and so valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

HORTICULTURAL ANOMALY.— The shaddock fruit always contain 32 seeds. The seeds have been experimentally planted a number of times, and it is invariably found that there are never more than two out of thirty-two, that produce like fruit. The others produce, some sweet oranges, some bitter, and some the forbidden fruit, which are all, with the shaddock, varieties of the orange species. The leaves are similar in appearance, and until the trees are actually in bearing, it is impossible to know what the fruit is likely to prove.—*Genesee Farmer.*

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, May 30, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 250 Beef Cattle, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 440 Sheep and 90 Swine. 42 Beef Cattle and 290 Sheep unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were well supported. We quote two or three yokes extra and very fine taken at 51s; 1st quality at 46s6d a 49s5d; second quality 41s6d; third quality 36s a 39s.

Working Oxen—We noticed a few sales. $55, 65, 80, 105 and 108.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $25, 28, 32, 37 50, 40 and 50.

Sheep—A lot of Sheep and Lambs at 13s6d, and a lot at 18s; a lot of about 100 Wethers 37s6d each.

Swine—We notice the sale of one lot only at about 7c. At retail, 9 and 10 for small Shoats, and from 7 to 9 for large Hogs.

HEMP SEED.

Just received, 100 bushels prime and fresh Hemp Seed, which will be sold low, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. June 1.

FOR SALE.

Wild, China, and Bremen Geese, enquire of JOHN PARKINSON, Back street, Roxbury. June 1.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street. may 25.

WANTED,

A man thoroughly qualified to take the management and work on a small Farm. A married man will be preferred if the wife can undertake the cooking and washing of a small family. The best of references will be required to such persons with whom they have lived, as to capabilities and character. Letters addressed post paid to box 265 New Haven, or application to the Agricultural Warehouse, will be attended to. May 25.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, a few thousands of Silk Worms Eggs of the different varieties White, 2 crops a year, Black and Mammoth, in papers, from 25 cts. o 2 00 per paper. May 25.

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET and MULBERRY SEED.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, Flushing, Long Island, have imported a few hundred pounds of the yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed, which they supply at $1 per lb. This vegetable bids fair to become an object of extensive culture throughout our country for the manufacture of sugar.

Also, 200 lbs. genuine white Italian Mulberry Seed, crop 1835, an article so rare at the present moment, as scarcely to be obtainable elsewhere; and it is with pleasure we announce to our correspondents that they will not be disappointed when they apply to us for this rare article.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings by 100 and 1000—Apply by mail direct to us.

650 bushels Whitefield Beans of a very prolific variety and of excellent quality by Barrel or Tierce.

May 25. 2t

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. H. DARLING.

Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expense; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject May 4.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber. Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Among which are the following beautiful varieties,—ALL WARRANTED DOUBLE.

Lord Lyndhurst, 50 cts. Sulphuria Excelsa, Exquisite Yellow, 75 cts. Queen of the Dahlias, 1 50. Levick's Incomparable, petals scarlet tipped, 1 00. Widnall's Flora, fine quilled Rose, 1 00. Widnall's Dark Purple, 1 00. Widnall's Plutus, rosy purple, 1 00. Grand Duke of Tuscany, black, 75 cts Queen of the Yellow, 75 cts. Tyso's Matilda, fine lilac, 75 cts. Felgate's Negro, fine black, 1 00. For sale at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, Nos 51 and 52, North Market street.

May 25.

ADVERTISEMENT,

The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale. WILLIAM ATKINSON,

Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.

Reference to Col. Joseph May,
Edward Cruft,
Samuel May, Esq'rs.

Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m.

CHINESE MULBERRY CUTTINGS.

For sale at the Seed Store. may 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.		barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,		bushel	1 87	2 25
Beef, mess.		barrel	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1.		"	10 00	10 37
prime,		"	8 00	8 50
Beeswax, (American)		pound	27	29
Butter store, No. 1		"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	55	60
southern, geese,		"	50	58
Flax, American,		"	9	10
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 12	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	6 62	7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 06
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,		"	7 00	
Grain, Corn, northern yellow none.		bushel	92	94
southern flat yellow		"	84	86
white,		"	81	83
Rye, northern,		"	95	98
Barley,		"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	56	60
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,		"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,		"	24 00	27 00
Honey,		gallon		
Hops, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,		"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 14	1 17
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess,		"		
bone, middlings, scarce.		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,		"	50	60
Red Clover, northern		pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,		cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.		"		50
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled,	Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
	1st Lambs,	"	50	53
	2d do.	"	40	41
	3d do.	"	30	35
	1st Spinning,	"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	16
southern, and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	8
Poultry,	"	12	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica.* A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough, strong, and elastic of all the woods; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

MISCELLANY.

The subjoined string of gems appeared recently in an anonymous book, entitled, 'The Tin Trumpet, or Heads and Tales.' From internal evidence we pronounce it to be the work of Horace Smith. Its resemblance to that writer's exquisite Hymn to the Flowers, is sufficient to substantiate its claim to the same paternity. — *Boston Courier.*

MUSINGS IN THE TEMPLE OF NATURE.

Man can build nothing worthy of his Maker:
From royal Solomon's stupendous fane,
Down to the humble chapel of the Quaker,
All, all are vain!

The wondrous world which He himself created,
Is the fit temple of creation's Lord;
There may his worship best be celebrated,
And praises poured!

Its altar — earth; its roof, the sky untainted;
Sun, moon, and stars, the lamps that gave it light,
And clouds, by the celestial artists painted,
Its pictures bright.

Its choir, all vocal things, whose glad devotion,
In one united hymn is heavenward sped,
The thunder-peal, the winds, the deep-mouthed ocean,
Its organ dread.

The face of Nature, its God-written bible,
Which all mankind may study and explore,
While none can wrest, interpolate, or libel
Its loving lore.

Hence learn we that our Maker, whose affection
Knows no distinction — suffers no recall,
Sheds his impartial favor and protection
Alike on all.

Thus by divine example do we gather,
That every race should love alike all others,
Christian, Jew, Pagan — children of one Father,
All, all are brothers.

Conscience, heaven's silent oracle, the assessor
Of right and wrong in every human breast,
Sternly condemns th' impenitent transgressor
To live unblest.

The pious and the virtuous, tho' assaulted,
By fortune's frown, or man's unjust decrees,
Still in their bosoms find a pure, exalted,
Unfailing peace.

Hence do we learn that hardened vice is hateful,
Since Heaven pursues it with avenging rod,
While goodness, self-rewarded, must be grateful
To man and God.

O thou most visible but unseen teacher,
Whose finger writes its lessons on our sphere!
O thou most audible, but unheard preacher!
Whose sermons clear —

Are seen and read in all that thou performest, —
Wilt thou look down and bless, if, when I kneel,
Apart from man-built fanes, I fell the warmest
And purest zeal!

If in the temple thine own hand hath fashioned,
'Neath the bright sky, by lonely stream or wood,
I pour to thee, with thrilling heart empassioned,
My gratitude;

If in thy present miracles terrestrial
Mine eyes behold, wherever I have kneeled,
New proofs of the futurity celestial
To man revealed: —

If, fearing Thee, I love thy whole creation,
Keeping my bosom undefiled by guilt,
Wilt thou receive and bless mine adoration?
Thou wilt! Thou wilt!

PAT PLAYING THE YANKEE.—Not many months since, a general muster of militia and regulars was called by the Governor in Lower Canada, near the town of Halifax. His Excellency called together the officers who commanded the "regulars," told them to prepare for a fine day's sport; that he had ordered a troop of militia, (fifty men) composed of Irishmen, to play the "*Yankee*" at a sham fight in the afternoon; and that "His Majesty's regulars" would have fine sport transferring "the Irish Yankees," (in the character of prisoners of war,) from the field of battle into a neighboring log-house, which was converted for the time being into a guard-house.

The Pats, commanded by a truly original character by the name of John Morris, issued forth at the appointed time and formed themselves into line two deep on an elevated spot near the town: their valiant leader at the same time, exhorted them to stand firm and mind his orders, and play the game as "real Yankees should," and even to give the "Lobsters" a taste of cold steel rather than submit to become prisoners.

The "regulars" consisting of 200 men formed some 300 feet from the sham Yankees, and commenced a regular peppering of musketry, which was returned with promptitude by the Pats. At this stage of the action, the "regulars" were observed to extend their line in order to surround the enemy; but our hero Morris ordered to "*Charge bayonets,*" without any particular injunction not to hurt the foe. His Majesty's regulars thought the most prudent course was to give them "leg bail" for their valor, by performing a retrograde movement at a brisk trot. But Morris was not to be cheated in this manner: he pursued the retreating redcoats, and could not resist the temptation of repeatedly vociferating "Hurra for Jackson," until he succeeded in taking fifty prisoners, among whom was His Excellency, who ransomed himself and his fellow prisoners, by paying for a dinner, of which 200 Pats partook in honor of the victory. It is but fair to say they conducted their prisoners into town playing alternately "Yankee Doodle," and the soul-stirring air of "Garry Owen."

Sentiments.— Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from Agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.— *Maine Farmer.*

The population of Paris has quadrupled since the reign of Louis XIII. Land which was then worth 200 francs the acre, is now 1000 francs the yard.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

FOR SALE,

25 bushels of the St Helena Potatoes.
Cambridgeport, May 4. H. VANDINE.

Seeds for 1836.

FOR sale a the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer Office

200	bushels	finest Early Peas;
200	"	Large Marrowfat do;
50	"	Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50	"	other varieties;
100	"	Best Garden Beans;
	"	Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do;
500	lbs.	superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100	"	Early Turnip " " "
300	"	Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250	"	Fine Long Orange Carrot;
50	"	Early Horn, do;
200	"	Common Cucumber;
150	"	Long Green, do.;
100	"	Early and Head Lettuces;
50	"	Pure White Portugal Onion;
500	"	Silver Skin "
1000	"	Large Deep Red, "
200	"	Large Dutch Parsnip;
150	"	Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
100	"	Long Salmon;
50	"	Turnip Radishes;
50	"	Spinach;
100	"	Early Scollop Squash;
100	"	" Long "
100	"	Long Winter, do;
25	"	Salsafy;
100	"	Early White Dutch Turnip;
500	"	English
200	"	Ruta Baga,
200	"	Mangel Wurtzel *for Cattle.*

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds,* of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial* and *Perennial* FLOWER SEEDS.

GRASS SEEDS, *Wholesale & Retail.*

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from Market prices.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, *Agricultural Warehouse.*

SILK COCOONS.

The highest market prices will be paid for any quantity of Silk Cocoons. Apply at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street.

May 25. tf

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
West Bradford, Mass.—HALE & Co. Booksellers.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.